

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing
cloudiness; northwest to north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 33.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 194.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ASSEMBLY DODGES DRY AMENDMENT; LEAVES IT TO PEOPLE

Passes McNab Resolution
With Proviso for Popular
Vote in Fall.

BALLOT STANDS 84-64

Amended Bill Will Come Up
for Final Passage
Monday Night.

FIGHT WILL BE PRESSED

Whitman Refuses Comment on
Question of Leaving
Issue to Voters.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Hill-McNab resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment was passed this afternoon by a tri-partisan combination of Republicans, Democrats and Socialists with an amendment submitting it to a vote of the people next fall.

The amendment, which was introduced by Assemblyman Machold, Republican, of Jefferson, was adopted by a vote of 84 to 64, but the "dry" advocates declare that this does not mean that the fight is over. They intend to clear away the fumes of legislative jockeying with which the Assembly surrounded the measure to-day, insisting that the doping is not fatal.

The amendment makes the resolution a bill, which will have to be signed by the Governor, and although he has refused to commit himself on the referendum proposition it was hinted during the debate that he would not stand for it. "I do not think that the Governor will sign it," said Assemblyman Machold, "but I think that the people will decide for themselves." "Does the gentleman speak for the Governor?" asked Democratic Leader Donohue.

"No," was the reply. "But I have a high regard for his judgment."

Governor is Non-committal.

When Gov. Whitman was asked tonight about the action of the Assembly in amending the ratification resolution he said:

"I am for the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment. I am not in the habit of saying what I will do on legislation before it reaches me," he replied.

The amended bill is to come up for final passage Monday night and it is expected to pass.

That the Senate also intends to carry out a referendum was shown this morning by the action of the Emergency Committee on Taxation and Revenue in reporting favorably the Emerson-Malone bill, also providing a referendum of Federal prohibition.

Another measure reported by the committee calls for the amendment to the State constitution making the State dry after 1920. The half way wet emergency prohibition amendment had been introduced by the Republican leaders of the State, seems to have been forgotten.

Of the eighty-four Assemblymen who voted for the Machold amendment, nine were Republicans, forty Democrats and nine Socialists. Karlin was the absent Socialist. O'Hare of Queens was the absent Democrat. Assemblymen who voted against the Machold amendment and who can be termed unalterably favorable to Federal ratification only were one Republican, four Democrats and Newbit, the former Republican from Delaware. The two Democrats were Belknap of Westchester and Parsons of Schenectady.

Republicans Who Blocked.

The thirty-five Republicans who joined with the Democrats and Socialists in preventing the ratification of the Federal amendment by the Legislature at once were:

Adler, Harris, Crowley, Dobson and Judson of Monroe county; Amos, Bourke, Elmendorf, Mitchell, Meyer and Tuckerman of Manhattan; Brownlee, Caulfield, Fitzgerald, F. A. Wells of Kings; Bessley and Franchot of Niagara; Blakeley, Fallon, Trahan of Westchester; Cole and McWhinney of Nassau; Pearson and Soule of Onondaga; Gaffers, Welsh, Malone of Albany; Machold of Jefferson; Martin and Williams of Oneida; C. L. Meads of Orange; N. J. Miller and Alex Taylor of Erie; Murphy of Suffolk; Voorhees of Sullivan.

William A. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, after hearing of the adoption of the amendment declared that ratification is not dead even for this session and that the temperance forces intend to smoke out the Senate and see what the Assembly will stand for in the "cold gray dawn of several mornings after."

"The vote," he said, "evidently reveals that they probably could not win ratification in the Senate and must win it at all in the Assembly. The fight is not over even whether the State amendment would give Gov. Whitman a chance to expose both its futility and its hypocrisy."

"Meanwhile we shall proceed to smoke out the Senate."

To Be Considered Later.

"To-day's record will have to be considered in connection with the actual outcome on all the vital phases of this question, for example, the future disposition of the wet scheme for a State amendment and what happens in the final stages of the Federal amendment fight provided the wet leaders are not afraid that passage of this referendum would give Gov. Whitman a chance to expose both its futility and its hypocrisy."

Continued on Seventh Page.

PARSRADDED BY 60 PLANES; 100 ARE DEAD

79 Persons Injured and
Some Buildings Wrecked
in German "Reprisal."

FOUR MACHINES FELL

Yorkshire Coast of England Is
Attacked by German
Airlships.

LONDON, March 12.—Hostile aircraft attacked the Yorkshire coast to-night, according to an official statement. The raid is still in progress.

Field Marshal Lord French, commander of the home forces, reports that one or two hostile aircraft attacked the Yorkshire coast late this evening. A few bombs are reported to have fallen a short distance inland. No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received.

The measure carries with it a provision in the shape of legislative riders for the sale of enemy property in the United States and for the purchase by the Government of the great terminals of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship companies at Hoboken.

The debate throughout the concluding day of consideration of this money bill was enlivened only by an outburst by Senator Reed (Missouri), who moved to strike from the bill \$1,750,000 for continuation of work of the Food Administration. Senator Reed objected to the entire bill. He was at great pains to dissect the proposed appropriation and was vitriolic in his criticism of an expenditure of \$5,000 for Mr. Hoover's personal expenses.

Senator Underwood told the Senate that if expenditures of the Food Administration were unsatisfactory to the Senate the remedy was to be found, not in increasing the appropriation, but in repealing the Food Administration law.

Only a scant half dozen Senators voted to eliminate the Food Administration bill. A no-yea call was asked, although Senator Reed had declared for nearly two hours.

ANALYSIS OF BILL.

Appropriations Are Largely for Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Of the appropriations in the urgent deficiency bill, which are largely for the army and navy, \$2,000,000 was added by the Senate. This addition with the amendments for disposition of the enemy property is yet to be accepted by the House.

The Senate eliminated a committee amendment suspending tariff duties on army material.

Reimbursement to men and nurses in the military service for private property lost is provided for in another amendment attached to the bill. It provides for a small relief for men who lost their effects in the torpedoing of the steamship Tuscania.

Other important appropriations include: Fuel and Food Administration, \$1,750,000; War Trade Board, \$1,018,000; State Department emergencies, \$300,000; Bureau of Risk Insurance, \$1,370,000; permanent increase of the espionage law, \$200,000.

A \$10,000,000 fund for purchase and sale of nitrate of soda to farmers is made a revolving fund by an amendment adopted by the Senate. The proceeds of the sale of nitrate of soda will be reinvested in additional supplies during the continuance of the war. The Senate also approved a bill for the purchase of nitrate of soda under this fund from nearly all Western States and is filling them rapidly.

BERLIN BRIBE SUSPECTED.

Spain's Offer of Loan to Argentina May Be Refused.

BUENOS AIRES, March 12.—Spain has offered to loan to Argentina 500,000,000 pesos, but the Argentine Ministry of Finance said to-day that this offer probably would not be accepted because of the "difficulties attending the negotiations."

Great interest has been aroused by the recent publication of a statement that this offer originated in Berlin, Spain to act as intermediary.

YOUNG HITCHCOCK
SAFE BUT CAPTIVE

Taken Unwounded by Germans, Says Cablegram.

Corporal Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., is a prisoner of the Kaiser's forces somewhere in Germany. He is unhurt. A brief cablegram received from France at the country home of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, in New York, contained the foregoing information and relieved the fears of those who the day before learned the young aviator pilot had disappeared when pursuing an enemy plane toward the German rear.

The cablegram was signed "Duba," who it is thought may be an officer of the Lafayette Escadrille, to which Hitchcock belonged. The message was forwarded to Aiken, S. C., where the parents are visitors.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who was an athlete in St. Paul's School, Concord, on being rejected in the American army because of his youth went to the flying school at Avord, France. Since his capture he has distinguished himself by various military exploits.

Baker and Bliss in Cellar During Raid

PARIS, March 12.—Secretary Baker was in conference with Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief of staff, in a hotel suite when the air alarm was sounded last night. He was not disturbed by the noise of the firemen's sirens or the barrage of the anti-aircraft guns, but the hotel management, fearing for his safety and that of his party, persuaded the members to descend to a place of shelter in the wine cellar.

Mr. Baker and Gen. Bliss continued their conference in the cellar, where later they were joined by Major-Gen. William M. Black.

ARMY OFFICERS FAIL IN TEST

Seven Major-Generals Found
Physically Unfit for
Overseas Duty.

WORK FOR THEM AT HOME

Four Will Train Troops—
Mann Remains as Head of
Department of East.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Seven general officers of the army, five of them now commanding National Guard and National Army divisions in this country, have been found physically unfit for overseas duty by a medical examining board, and in the case of the divisional commanders will be assigned to other duty. This is in line with the announced policy of the War Department to send to France only general officers who are prepared to stand the physical ordeal which a command on the battle line entails.

The examining board was announced to-day by Major-Gen. March, acting Chief of Staff, as follows:

Major-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Regular Army, to be relieved from command of the Eighty-sixth (National Army) Division, Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to command the Central Department, Chicago, relieving Major-Gen. W. H. Division, Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to other duty.

Major-Gen. Edwin S. Greble, National Army, to be relieved from command of the Thirty-eighth (National Guard) Division, Camp Bowie, Tex., discharged from his commission in the National Army and assigned to other duty with his Regular Army rank of Brigadier-General.

Major-Gen. William H. Sage, National Army, to be relieved from command of the Thirty-eighth (National Guard) Division, Camp Bowie, Tex., discharged from his commission in the National Army and assigned to other duty with his Regular Army rank of Brigadier-General.

Major-Gen. Edward H. Plummer, National Army, to be relieved from command of the Eighty-sixth (National Army) Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa, discharged from his commission in the National Army and assigned to other duty with his Regular Army rank of Brigadier-General.

Major-Gen. Richard M. Blatford, National Army, to be discharged from his commission in the National Army and remain on active duty, commanding the Department of Panama with his Regular Army rank of Brigadier-General.

General officers who are to replace the divisional commanders have not yet been selected, so far as could be learned, and they may not be until the medical board has examined many other officers who would be in line for service in France as divisional commanders if they pass the required physical test.

Major-Gen. Mann commanded the "Fighting Division" when it was to be sent to France, but was relieved of that command and returned to this country. Shortly afterward he was given command of the National Army, relieving Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, now commanding the Seventy-seventh (National Army) Division at Camp Upton, N. Y.

In first personally announcing the divisional commanders whose camps are located in this vicinity are now being examined in Washington, and the process will be extended to all other divisional commanders as soon as possible, including those now on inspection tours in France. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, now in France, where he recently was wounded in the arm by the explosion of a hand grenade, will be examined upon his return to the United States.

Scott and Townsley Examined.

Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, and now commanding the Seventy-eighth (National Army) Division, Camp Dix, New Jersey, was examined yesterday and Major-Gen. Clarence J. Townsley, commanding the Thirtieth (National Guard) Division, Camp Sevier, South Carolina, was before the medical board to-day.

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GEN. PERSHING URGED BAKER'S TRIP TO FRANCE

Wilson Indorsed the Visit,
Seeing in It a Help to
Morale of Troops.

INSPECTION IS STARTED

Secretary Goes to Seaport After
Talks With Joffre
and Bliss.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The letters exchanged between President Wilson and Secretary Baker which preceded the latter's trip abroad were made public to-night and show that Mr. Baker will visit Great Britain as well as France. They reveal also that Mr. Baker's trip to France was made at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Pershing.

In endorsing the trip the President wrote that he believed it would add to the morale "not only of our forces here, but of our forces here," and that it would be "serviceable to all of us to have the comprehensive view which you will bring back with you."

Details concerning the British visit are not yet available and it is assumed that Mr. Baker will first conclude his work in France and participate in the important military conference on the Rhine. His visit to England will not be linked with diplomatic developments, though he will be received as the President's War Secretary with the highest honors.

Unless matters change Mr. Baker will find the British people squarely behind the Government in a determined policy to secure only a truce of peace until the German militarism is effectively conquered. All the agitation of the British Labor party for peace has practically evaporated. It is safe to say, and sentiment has crystallized in favor of a peace with victory slogan.

Baker's Letter to the President.

Mr. Baker's letter follows:

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have had repeated cablegrams and letters from Gen. Pershing urging that I visit our expeditionary forces in France, and as our plans have gone forward I have come more and more to realize the need of an actual inspection of ports, transportation and storage facilities and camps of our overseas army."

"Of course, we are constantly having officers of the several armies returning from France with information and recommendations; but they frequently come to me with the impression of securing a complete view of the situation by any other course than a personal inspection."

"In addition to this the relatives and friends of our soldiers are deeply concerned to know the conditions under which these soldiers live and the environment in which they find themselves. It will be of importance if I can give comforting assurances as the result of an actual visit to the camps, and it may be that I can suggest betterments in the result of my inspection."

"The various reorganizations in the War Department have now proceeded to a point where the French line is proceeding uninterruptedly with their task, and I can with more confidence than before have been possible at an earlier time to visit the French line."

"I have your letter of February 20 and in your judgment that Gen. Pershing's repeated requests that you should visit our expeditionary forces in France should be complied with. I believe that it will add to the morale not only of our forces here, but of our forces here to have the comprehensive view which you will bring back with you."

"Respectfully yours,
"NEWTON D. BAKER."

Wilson Approves the Trip.

The President replied:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have your letter of February 20 and in your judgment that Gen. Pershing's repeated requests that you should visit our expeditionary forces in France should be complied with. I believe that it will add to the morale not only of our forces here, but of our forces here to have the comprehensive view which you will bring back with you."

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AMERICANS RAID GERMAN TRENCHES IN NEW SECTOR WITHOUT LOSS OF A MAN

The Nation's Honor Roll.

[CASUALTIES NEWLY REPORTED.]

Killed in action..... 8
Died of wounds..... 2
Died of accidents..... 1
Died of disease..... 6

SEVERELY WOUNDED.
TYLUS, JOE, private.
YARNALL, RUSSELL A., corporal.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
PETRUSH, Z. JOSEPH, sergeant.
REES, WILLIAM P., sergeant.
MASSEY, FREDERICK, corporal.
POLK, MILTON H., bugler.
HEAVER, HERBERT, private.
BROWN, HENRY B., private.
BURNS, JAMES H., private.
CARDELL, THOMAS, private.
GOWIN, CLYDE A., private.
HANSON, JAMES C., private.
HILLIARD, ROBERT E., private.
HOWARD, EARL, private.
JANSSEN, HENRY, private.
LINDSEY, WILLIAM O., private.
MAHER, JAMES A., private.
MATTON, GEORGE C., private.
PHOTO, MATTHEW, private.
REID, DAVID M., private.
RHODES, CLINTON A., private.
SHARP, GEORGE, private.

KILLED IN ACTION.
DARLING, WILLIAM P., private.
DELANE, WILLIAM J., private.
GALVIN, MICHAEL, private.
KELLY, EDWARD J., private.
KOTUCH, ROBERT, private.
POTTS, JAMES E., private.
NETTER, CHARLES, private.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
BERNS, ALEXANDER D., private.

DIED OF DISEASE.
BELKNAP, WILLIAM, cadet engineer.
BARNETT, SAMUEL, wagoner.
ADKINS, FRANK L., private.
BRACKIN, ROY WILLIAM, private.
CHOCKIN, WILSON C., private.
JOHNSON, CHARLIE, private.

DIED OF UNDETERMINED CAUSES.
PROCTOR, MATTHEW, corporal.
CROSBY, JAMES, private.
LYONS, JAMES M., private.

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The list, in addition to the names given above, follows:

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Only Few Wounded—Many
of Enemy Killed in
Dugouts.

TOO QUICK FOR TEUTONS

Exploit Carried Out at Top
Speed—Counter Attack
Baffled.

BOX BARRAGE EMPLOYED

Have Wrought by Heavy
Preliminary Bombardment
—No Prisoners.

PARIS, March 12.—An American detachment in the Woevre region has successfully carried out a surprise attack on German trenches south of Rheims, says the French official communication issued to-day.

Rheims lies in the sector taken over by the American forces northwest of Toul. It is a short distance northwest of Nancy.

The American troops east of Luneville have again raided the German positions, says the Associated Press correspondent, early Monday morning, after a brief artillery preparation. One platoon moved across no man's land behind a barrage of exploding shells and penetrated some distance with the object of ascertaining whether the German trenches were still evacuated. The platoon found they were evacuated and then returned without a back musically. The German artillery feebly engaged